

Y 885
1. 973

**REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE
About The
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
Of
YOUTH SERVICES**

Grady A. Decell, Director

**A PROGRESS REPORT
From The
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT
Of
YOUTH SERVICES
1972 - 1973**

**Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**REPORT
TO THE PEOPLE**

About The

**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
Of
YOUTH SERVICES**

Grady A. Decell, Director

**A PROGRESS REPORT
From The
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT
Of
YOUTH SERVICES
1972 - 1973**

Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

MRS. BARBARA T. SYLVESTER, CHAIRMAN
FLORENCE, S. C.



BOARD MEMBERS

JOHN F. HENRY, SECRETARY
NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

MRS. JUANITA W. GOGGINS
ROCK HILL, S. C.

DR. CYRIL B. BUSBEE
COLUMBIA, S. C.

BOARD MEMBERS

E. PERRY PALMER, VICE-CHAIRMAN
COLUMBIA, S. C.

NICHOLAS P. MITCHELL, III
GREENVILLE, S. C.

REV. HORACE B. YOUNGBLOOD
COLUMBIA, S. C. (NON-VOTING)

**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES**

1720 SHIVERS ROAD

P. O. BOX 3188

PHONE 758-6592

COLUMBIA, S. C. 29230

GRADY A. DECELL, DIRECTOR

The Honorable John C. West
Governor of the State of South Carolina
State House
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Governor West:

As required by the State Statutes, I am submitting the Annual Report from the Department of Youth Services. This Report outlines the operations of our Agency. Since there have been administrative, legislative, and program changes, this document elaborates upon the progress that has been made within our Agency.

This Report conveys information about our operations and a demographic analysis of our population.

The Board, my staff and I are continuously attempting to improve our services to the children of South Carolina.

Very truly yours,

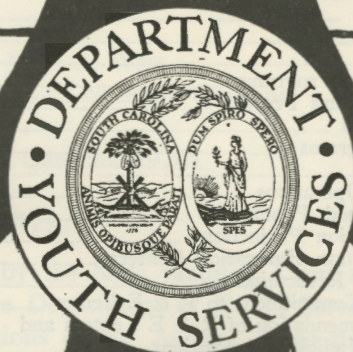
Grady A. Decell
State Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	1
Table of Contents	2
State Director's Letter to the Governor	3
Departmental Symbol "We Care"	4
Members of the Board	5
Organizational Chart	6
South Carolina Juvenile Justice System "Flow Chart"	7
Agency Statutory Authority	8
Historical Synopsis of the Department of Youth Services	10
William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center	16
Juvenile Correctional Institutions	18
Intensive Care Units	19
Behavior Modification Project	20
Charleston Diagnostic Center	22
Pre-probationary Project	23
Caroselle Group Home	23
Youth Bureau Field Office	24
Research and Planning	24
Educational Program	25
Recreational Program	25
Religious and Volunteer Programs	26
The Public Service Careers Project	26
Vocational Rehabilitation	27
Graduate Training Programs	27
1972-73 Fiscal Report	28
Statistical Analysis of Operations	30
Table I: Combined Population	31
Table II: Population Projections	33
Table III: Population Evaluation Centers	34
Table IV: Parole Revocation	35
Table V: Final Commitment to R & E Center	36
Table VI: Recommendation of R & E Centers and Final Judicial Dispositions	37
Table VII: R & E Center Population Statistics	38
Table VIII: Interagency Referrals to R & E Center	39
Table IX: Total Students processed at R & E Center	39
Table X: Temporary Court Commitment	40
Table XI: R & E Center age and sex analysis	41
Table XII: Age Analysis	43
Table XIII: R & E Center Committed Jurisdiction	43
Table XIV: R & E Center recommendations to committing courts	44
Table XV: R & E Center Temporary Commitment by county and sex	45
Table XVI: R & E Center's rank and order county commitments	47
Table XVII: Institutional Commitments by rank order	48
Table XVIII: Institutional Commitment by County and Sex	49
Table XIX: Institutional Runaway Rate	52
Table XX: Institutional Parole Recidivism Rate	53
Table XXI: Total Institutional Recidivism Rate	54
Table XXII: Daily Average Population	55
Table XXII-A: Daily Average Population Comparison	55
Table XXIII: Committing Agency Final Commitment	56
Table XXIV: Court Jurisdiction Final Commitment	56
Table XXV: Age and Sex Final Commitment	57
Table XXVI: Average Daily Enrollment	58
Table XXVII: Age and Sex I.C.U. Admissions	59
Table XXVIII: Age and Sex I.C.U. Discharges	60
Table XXIX: Mean and Standard Deviation I.C.U.	60
Table XXX: Behavior Modification Program	61
Table XXXI: Youth Bureaus—Spartanburg age and sex analysis	61
Table XXXII: Youth Bureau—Spartanburg average age	62
Table XXXIII: Youth Bureau—Spartanburg operating statistics	62



WE



CARE



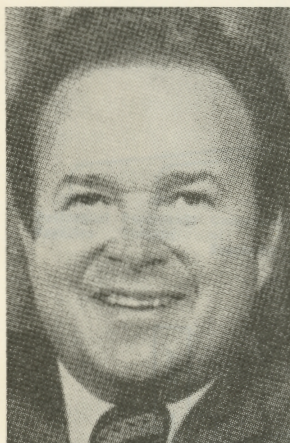
Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester
Board Chairman
Florence, S. C.



Mr. E. Perry Palmer
Board Vice-Chairman
Columbia, S. C.



Mr. John F. Henry
Board Secretary
North Charleston, S. C.



Mr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, III
Board Member
Greenville, S. C.



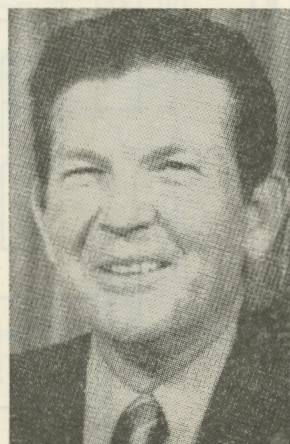
Mrs. Juanita W. Scoggins
Board Member
Rock Hill, S. C.



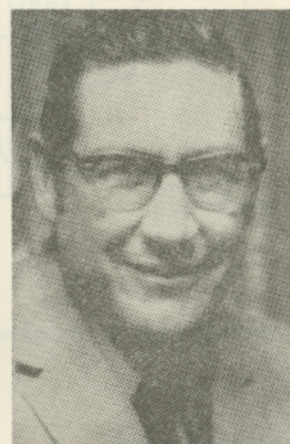
Dr. Cyril B. Busbee
Board Member Ex-officio
(voting)
Columbia, S. C.



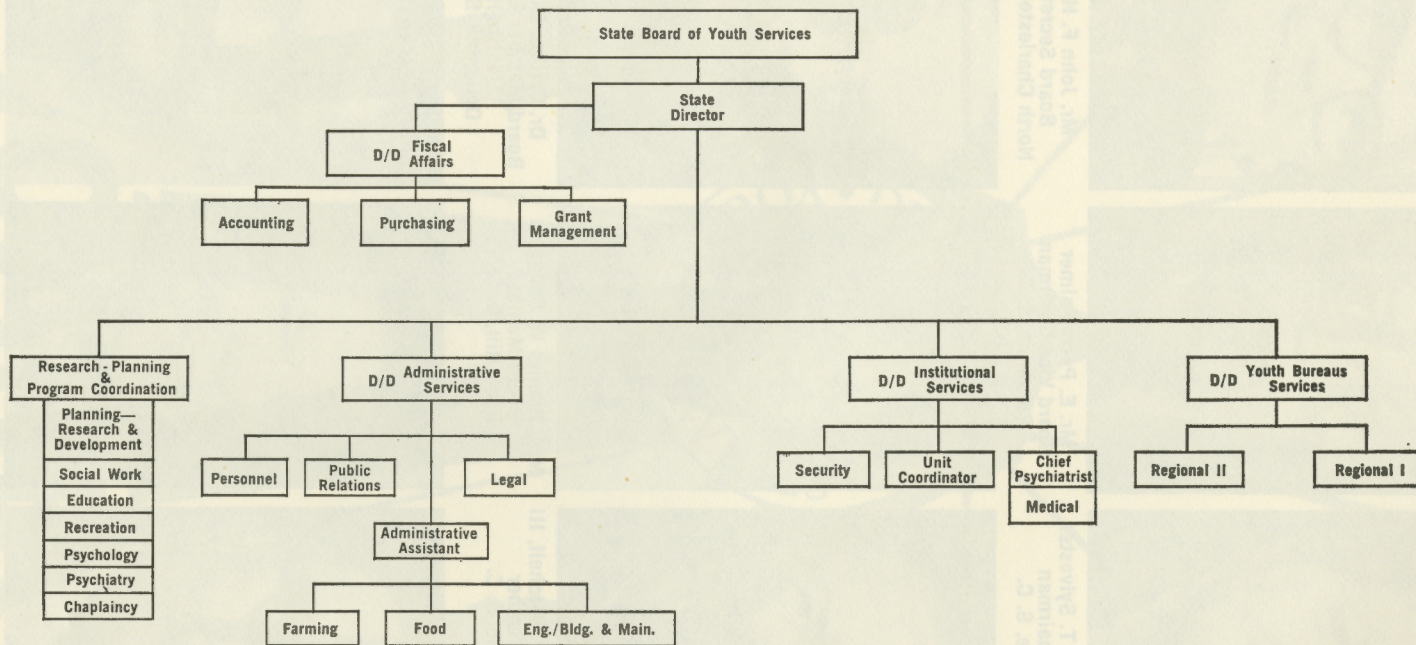
Dr. Charlie Williams
Board Member
(designate)
Columbia, S. C.



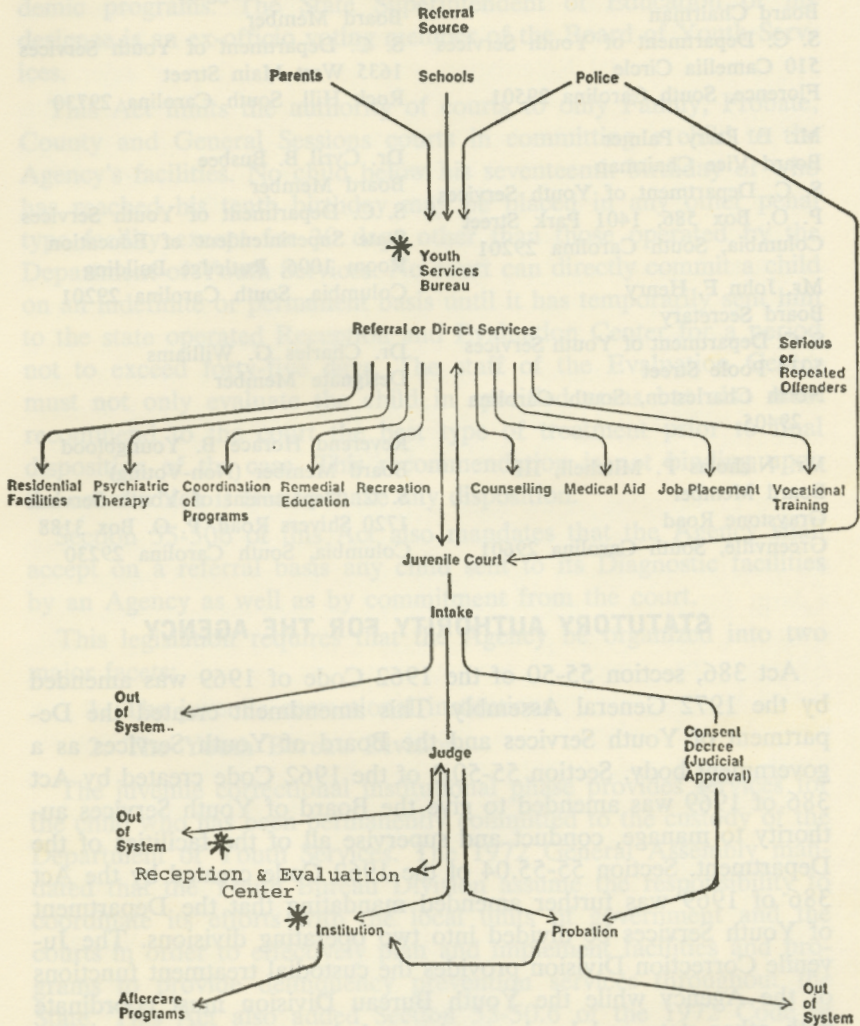
Rev. H. B. Youngblood
Board Member Ex-officio
(non-voting)
Columbia, S. C.



Mr. Grady A. Decell
State Director
Columbia, S. C.



Juvenile Justice System



* Denotes the Divisions comprising the South Carolina Department of Youth Services

S. C. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

BOARD MEMBERS

Mrs. Barbara T. Sylvester
Board Chairman
S. C. Department of Youth Services
510 Camellia Circle
Florence, South Carolina 29501

Mr. E. Perry Palmer
Board Vice Chairman
S. C. Department of Youth Services
P. O. Box 586, 1401 Park Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Mr. John F. Henry
Board Secretary
S. C. Department of Youth Services
5034 Poole Street
North Charleston, South Carolina
29405

Mr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, III
Board Member
Graystone Road
Greenville, South Carolina 29601

Mrs. Juanita Goggins
Board Member
S. C. Department of Youth Services
1635 West Main Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Dr. Cyril B. Busbee
Board Member
S. C. Department of Youth Services
State Superintendent of Education
Room 1006, Rutledge Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dr. Charles G. Williams
Designate Member

Reverend Horace B. Youngblood
Board Member (Non-Voting)
S. C. Department of Youth Services
1720 Shivers Road, P. O. Box 3188
Columbia, South Carolina 29230

STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR THE AGENCY

Act 386, section 55-50 of the 1962 Code of 1969 was amended by the 1972 General Assembly. This amendment created the Department of Youth Services and the Board of Youth Services as a government body. Section 55-50.3 of the 1962 Code created by Act 386 of 1969 was amended to give the Board of Youth Services authority to manage, conduct and supervise all of the facilities of the Department. Section 55-55.04 of the 1962 Code created by the Act 386 of 1969 was further amended mandating that the Department of Youth Services be divided into two operating divisions. The Juvenile Correction Division provides the custodial treatment functions of the Agency while the Youth Bureau Division must coordinate with other state and local agencies and the courts in order to develop plans for facilities as may be necessary to implement an effective program of Youth Delinquency Prevention throughout the State.

The amended Act 386 of 1969 which authorizes the function of the Agency has several provisions. It requires that the Board of

Youth Services function as a Board of Trustees in operating a separate school district. The Act requires that the State Department of Education evaluate and set standards for the operation of the academic programs. The State Superintendent of Education or his designee is an ex-officio voting member of the Board of Youth Services.

This Act limits the authority of courts to only Family, Probate, County and General Sessions courts in committing a child to the Agency's facilities. No child below his seventeenth birthday or who has reached his tenth birthday may be placed in any other penal type facility except for 30 days other than those operated by the Department of Youth Services. No court can directly commit a child on an indefinite or permanent basis until it has temporarily sent him to the state operated Reception and Evaluation Center for a period not to exceed forty-five days. The staff of the Evaluation Center must not only evaluate the child in specified areas but also must recommend to the court the best type of treatment prior to final disposition of the case. This recommendation is not binding upon the court which is free to make any disposition.

Section 55-506 of this Act also mandates that the Agency shall accept on a referral basis any child sent to its Diagnostic facilities by an Agency as well as by commitment from the court.

This legislation requires that the Agency be organized into two major facets:

1. The juvenile correctional institutions.
2. The Youth Bureau Division.

The juvenile correctional institutional phase provides services for the child who has been permanently committed to the custody of the Department of Youth Services. The 1972 General Assembly mandated that the Youth Bureau Division assume the responsibility to coordinate its efforts with the local units of government and the courts in order to effectively plan and implement facilities and programs to provide delinquency prevention services throughout the State. This Act also added Section 55-50.6 of the 1972 Code in order to designate the residential facility, the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center. It also changed the title of the South Carolina School for Girls to the Willow Lane School. The 1973 General Assembly in Act No. 494 amended the Code of Laws in South Carolina (1962) by adding Section 55-50.14 so as to authorize the Department of Youth Services to charge certain fees for

treatment and evaluation at the Department's facilities prior to final custodial commitment.

Additional legislation approved by the 1973 General Assembly classified a procedure of transferring the buildings and property of the present South Carolina School for Boys in Florence to the Department of Mental Retardation effective at the time of relocating the campus in Columbia. The 1973 appropriation bill added a one million dollar bond issue authorization to the 1972 authorization of three million dollars to provide funds to effect the relocation of this school and construction of new buildings in Columbia.

Other sections of the primary legislation provide for the organization and operation of the Department of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare, legal authority to hold in custody a committed child and the use of sanctions if an adult contributes to the delinquency of a child.

HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

The Constitution of the State of South Carolina provides for the establishment of a separate correctional facility for youth. During the first few years after the ratification of the present Constitution, a farm for black boys was established in Richland County. This farm was operated and controlled by the State Penitentiary Board. Although the concept of separate programs for children was included in the Constitution, the original operation of the farm for black boys functioned as a junior penitentiary. No educational, social, recreational or treatment services were available.

In the first decade of the twentieth century the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad deeded land in Florence to the State of South Carolina for the establishment of a white male institution. The operation and function of this institution paralleled the black facility which was opened in Richland County. The Boys' School in Florence was also placed under the control of the Adult Penitentiary Board.

During the middle of the second decade of the twentieth century an institution for delinquent white females was opened in Richland County on land owned by the State near the site of the black male farm. This facility was also placed under the operational control of the Adult Penitentiary Board.

None of these institutions offered adequate education, social, remedial or any other services. Both the citizens of the State and the

members of the Adult Penitentiary Board viewed these institutions as the children's addition of an adult prison. No statutory limitations were placed regardless of his age or offense. No facilities were provided at this time for the custody or care for black females. They were usually incarcerated in local-government operated jails.

In 1947, as a result of interest by many concerned citizens, legislation was enacted separating the operation of the institutions for the youth from the adult penitentiary. A new Board was designed by the statutes to operate and manage these institutions. The legislation required that at least one member of the Board, who was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, be a female. In 1950, this Board established a school for black females on land which was deeded from the black boys farm. In 1954, additional legislation created the Division of Aftercare and Placement. This Division, which was placed under the control of the Board of Juvenile Corrections, was given legal authority to release a child either under supervision or unconditionally prior to his twenty-first birthday.

The Board had the administrative control of four institutions and the Aftercare and Placement Division. Each unit operated as a separate entity administered independently by a superintendent or a supervisor who reported directly to the Board. The Board of Juvenile Corrections met once each month at which time a sizable fraction of its efforts was expended in determination of those children who could be conditionally or unconditionally released.

The Department of Juvenile Corrections thus functioned as if there were five totally separate state agencies. There was no interaction, coordination or cooperation between these separated facilities.

Although the State allocated sufficient funds for permanent improvement which included the reconstruction and renovation of physical facilities, no resources were made available for the employment of a professional staff. The educational program was separated from the mainstream of the State instructional delivery system. Unhappily, the Agency received no state funding support nor supervision for educational services.

Each school was segregated as to race and sex. As a result of exclusion from any federal aid, because of segregation, and with limited allocation of resources from the State, the level of treatment and education as well as rehabilitation services was very low. This

resulted in an increasing dissatisfaction with the operation and effectiveness of the Agency by the courts and other concerned citizens.

In 1967, as a result of the expressed interest of the Governor, the Board of Juvenile Corrections appointed a State Director. Although it was proposed that he would centralize and coordinate the executive functions of the Agency, including the integration of the operating facilities and divisions, no staff or other manpower was allocated to his office.

In 1968, as a result of a class suit successfully prosecuted in federal court, all of the penal facilities including jails, Adult and Juvenile Corrections were integrated. Court ordered compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 permitted allocation of federal funds from the Elementary and Secondary School Act.

This influx of federal funds enabled the Agency to employ specialized instructors and educational equipment and supplies as well as generating an improved and more modern instructional delivery system. Since the average child who was committed to the Agency had major educational and learning deficits, it became incumbent upon the administrators of the Agency to furnish an entirely new type of educational approach to counteract the child's scholastic underachievement.

The federal Omnibus Safe Street Act and the Juvenile Delinquency legislation that was enacted in 1968 permitted the creation of a state law enforcement planning agency. Task forces were appointed to evaluate criminal and delinquency problems in South Carolina. During the first month of 1969, the Christian Science Monitor embarked upon a major effort to examine the status of the Juvenile Delinquency programs and institutions throughout the nation. As part of this effort, Mr. Howard James, who was the Midwestern Bureau Chief for the National Newspaper, inspected the facilities of the Department of Juvenile Corrections. During his visit to the State he was invited to meet with the task force on delinquency and with individuals who had expressed a deep concern about the day-to-day operations of the Juvenile Agency.

As a direct sequel to Mr. James' inspection and meeting with the task force, a public controversy developed surrounding alleged brutality and lack of effective treatment services within the State Department of Juvenile Corrections. This controversy culminated in a legislative investigation.

The investigation was climaxed by the expressed need for new

legislation as well as additional funding to correct many deficiencies. Rather controversial legislation was enacted which terminated the old Board, appointed a new Board, mandated the operation and establishment of a Recreation and Evaluation Center, separated the Aftercare and Placement Division from the control of the Board of Juvenile Corrections, and made the Agency's educational operation a separate school district under the supervision of the Board of Education, requiring special funding from this source.

The new Board of Juvenile Corrections in 1970 appointed the present Director of the Agency. The Agency Administrators made a vigorous effort to secure the maximum amount of federal funds. This effort was quite successful.

Both the Additional State allocation of funds and all federal resources were applied to the generation of a professional treatment program. The entire social and psychological therapeutic matrix was reformulated. Maximum effort was expended to create a modern therapeutic treatment model as a delinquency treatment and prevention technique attempting to modify the basic personality of the child.

Efforts were also made to develop a community-based program for treating the child. Maximum attempts were made to develop alternative treatment programs other than institutions for every child. The operations of the Reception and Evaluation Center were extremely gratifying and profitable. About two-thirds of all children who were temporarily committed for evaluation were successfully diverted from institutional based programs. Of these children only about 12 percent continued to commit additional delinquency acts necessitating institutional confinement. This was compared to a 20 percent failure rate by children who were released on an aftercare or parole during their first institutionalization, and 50 percent failure rate by all children who were released after their first revocation.

The most startling results of institutional treatment and community operations and diversion efforts was the fact that institutional population decreased by almost half. There were somewhat over 1,100 admissions in 1967 and a daily population of approximately 950-1,000. These figures decreased in 1972 to 529 new admissions to the operating facilities excluding the Evaluation Center. When the total individual cases were examined, it was found that more children were given services during the last years, but a much small-

er number required lengthy institutionalization. There was no doubt that this new program had a major impact on the delinquency level in South Carolina.

Additional legislation enacted by the General Assembly in 1972 changed the title of the Agency to the Department of Youth Services. It also provided for the creation of two divisions:

1. Juvenile Correctional Division responsible for the treatment of institutionalized delinquents.
2. Youth Bureau Division responsible to coordinate local and state units of government and the courts in order to implement an effective program for youth delinquency prevention throughout the State of South Carolina. This legislation mandates that the Department of Youth Services formulate programs and establish facilities to provide realistic resources to treat children who showed propensity for delinquent behavior.

The 1972 General Assembly also authorized sale of bonds and of farmland in order to move the South Carolina School for Boys to a site other than Florence, South Carolina.

The Department of Youth Services has made significant progress as measured by the decreased institutional population and subjective and objective evaluation of the professional, social, psychological, and educational program in treatment of delinquency in South Carolina during the last few years. The General Assembly has allocated additional funds which combined with special federal grants has enabled the Agency to make rapid progress in the treatment of the delinquent child. Yet, this is only a preview of a vastly greater service to the behaviorally disturbed child which will rapidly be realized.

As a result of the diversional mechanism which operates at the Evaluation Center, the population characteristics of the institution have drastically changed during the past several years. Prior to the implementation of the evaluation process, an equal number of children who were merely neglected and abandoned, mildly to moderately delinquent and those adolescents who were severely behaviorally disturbed were institutionalized. The first two groups of clients have been effectively diverted to alternative community programs by the utilization of the Evaluation and Youth Bureau Facilities. Children who are finally committed to the Juvenile Correctional Division of the Department of Youth Services are, in most cases, severely disturbed characterized by aggressive, hostile, asocial

behavior. They present a major management and treatment problem which requires new techniques.

This Agency has embarked on two additional programs which are geared to meet the needs of the most severely disturbed children. These include the Behavior Modification Unit which is engineered to attempt to alter the criminal propensities of a small group of adolescents who are continuously committing community-based, delinquent acts which result in their reoccurring commitment to the Agency. The Intensive Treatment Unit has been established to hold and treat in a closed environment children who present recalcitrant and aggressive behavioral patterns which present a major institutional management challenge.

As the Agency implements its new mandate to prevent as well as to treat delinquency, it is expected that many children will be treated in a nonresidential community sector. (A pilot nonresidential program was established in 1971 in Charleston utilizing federal funds. A nonresidential Diagnostic Center which also offered therapy was initiated.) These services have increased to the point that a mobile outreach team of diagnostic and treatment specialists now make visits to Dorchester and Berkeley counties. The first satellitic group home, the forerunner of a series of community based foster or group homes was established in Columbia. These group homes serve as a laboratory which offers an alternative treatment modality between aftercare, institutions or the child's natural home.

Long range plans include a system of regional youth centers coupled with Youth Bureau Operational offices, group homes, day and night care nonresidential organs and alternative educational opportunities. Essentially, this program consists of integrating and mobilizing existing resources and adding only the components that are not provided by local, private, state or public service programs. The mandate requiring an operation division in the Department of Youth Services will hold the primary responsibility for delinquency prevention in the community.

The Youth Bureau Division has been implemented during the past fiscal year. Under the new legislation promulgated in June of 1972 the Agency's organizational format dichotomized into the juvenile correctional institutional facilities and the community-based youth bureau division. The Youth Bureau Division consists of a statewide administrative office, the Charleston Nonresidential Re-

gional Evaluation Center, the Caroselle Group Home in Columbia, a neighborhood treatment center in the Waverly Section of Columbia and the Spartanburg Youth Bureau Field Office. With the exception of few children who were committed directly to the Caroselle Group Home and those who are directed by the court to matriculate in the Charleston Nonresidential Evaluation Center, the clients have been referred from a wide spectrum of private and public service agencies.

The Youth Bureau service provides technical assistance to other state and public, private and local agencies, serving as a coordinating focus for a wide variety of services for a single client, and provides direct social and rehabilitative programs for different individuals. This is both a treatment and delinquency prevention emphasis.

The Youth Bureau funding is based on combined state and federal funds. Direct state appropriation is used to provide approximately one-fourth of the actual cost of the operation. Federal seedling grants from L.E.A.P. and Youth Development and Juvenile Delinquency Division of the Office of Human Development of the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare have been directed toward generating the community-based programs.

This Agency has a contract with the Department of Social Services to provide social services through a purchase of service contract basis for eligible clients of that Agency. The interagency agreement of the Department of Mental Retardation and Vocational Rehabilitation has been enforced in the last several years. The third party interagency financial contract between the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Youth Services is used to fund a special facility which gives direct rehabilitation services to eligible clients of the Department of Youth Services. The Department of Mental Retardation, in close cooperation with the Department of Youth Services, has helped to obtain a disability development staffing grant in order to establish a subevaluation unit for retardates in the Reception and Evaluation Center. Interagency staffing and operational guidelines allow for a two prong service to be directed toward helping the retarded delinquent child.

WILLIAM J. GOLDSMITH RESIDENTIAL RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER

The residential diagnostic facility operating for the Department of Youth Services through legislative mandate, offers a compre-

hensive diagnostic service for courts and other service agencies throughout the state. Most children are temporarily committed to the Diagnostic Center by Family, Probate, General Sessions and County Courts after an adjudicational hearing is completed. No child may be permanently committed to the Agency until he has undergone a diagnostic work-up and has been returned to the jurisdiction of the court for a dispositional hearing. Any service agency may refer a child to this center on a volunteer basis for evaluation.

The Agency has established a reimburseable charge for services provided at the Reception and Evaluation Center. Services include a comprehensive medical and psychiatric examination including laboratory tests. Each child receives psychological, educational, vocational and educational assessments. Utilizing a network of community social liaison workers stationed throughout the state, additional information concerning the child's family, school, community, and pertinent court or police data is transmitted to the Evaluation staff.

Each child is interviewed by a clinically trained seminary chaplain who attempts to relate community religious resources to the needs of the client. While the child is in residence at the William J. Goldsmith Center, he is offered recreational and religious services as well as other activities. He is placed in a school evaluatory environment in order that valuable classroom attendance credit is not lost.

The Agency takes care of the child's physical and medical needs during his residency at the facility. Efforts are made to develop alternative community based treatment programs that may modify the child's abnormal behavioral pattern without requiring long term institutionalization. Interagency cooperation and mobilization of services through social work techniques are important tools in establishing a realistic and feasible treatment plan.

Only about one-third of the children processed at the William J. Goldsmith Center are committed to the Agency for long term institutionalization. About two-thirds are placed in alternative community programs by the court. A recent study suggests that of those children diverted from institutions, only about 12 percent continues to commit abnormal behavior requiring eventual commitment.

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Youth Services operates the evaluation and community programs in Charleston and Columbia, the John G. Richards School, the Willow Lane School, the Satellitic Home in Columbia, and the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence. The Willow Lane School, which was formerly segregated sexually, is in the process of integrating into a coeducational facility. The John G. Richards School serves primarily older males while the School for Boys in Florence provides services for younger boys.

These operating facilities are responsible for the custody, housing, care, education and treatment of children who are committed by the courts after an adjudication and dispositional hearing subsequent to evaluation at a diagnostic center. Institutional population has been steadily decreasing as a result of diverting efforts by the Agency. In 1968 there were 250 girls contained in two racially and sexually separated schools, while in 1973 the population has fallen to only 64 in a unitary integrated facility. In 1967 there were almost 500 boys at John G. Richards School for Boys, and between 300-325 at the School for Boys in Florence. This year there are approximately 170 boys at the School for Boys in Florence and less than 200 at the John G. Richards facility in Columbia. The Intensive Care Units house approximately 100 children, while the Behavior Modification Program serves around 40. The significant decrease in institutional population represents a major success of the Agency through new programs attacking the problem of adolescent crime and delinquency in South Carolina.

There is a wide range of therapeutic programs in each of these units. Each child's treatment program is administered by an interdisciplinary treatment team chaired by a Master's Degree level Social Worker. All programs are individualized. An attempt is made to reintegrate the client to his community as soon as it is feasible. All children are provided psychological, psychiatric, social, educational, prevocational, recreational, religious and medical therapies. The campuses are primarily open with minimum restrictions placed on each child. A maximum number of children obtained additional services off campus including part-time jobs, education, volunteer services, vocational training, cultural enrichment and weekend or evening passes.

Behavioral modification, transactional analysis, individual therapy, chemotherapy, group interaction, confrontation or "T" groups,

peer pressure, student government and experiments in democratic leadership are among some of the techniques that are used in the therapeutic modality. The operating philosophy of the Agency is geared toward social and educational rehabilitation rather than punitive penal correctional methods.

Constant cognizance is given to the fact that we are dealing with children and not hardened adult criminals. Nevertheless, it is always important to realize that the personality pathology of most of the children who are institutionalized at the Agency's facilities portends propensity for adult criminal behavior. Rehabilitative efforts are a last ditch program to interdict in an ongoing criminal career for many hard core delinquents. Since the diversional program of the Agency has eliminated most of the moderately involved children or those who were neglected or merely homeless, the residual group who are institutionalized have a much poorer prognosis which requires more intensive programs.

The result to date are encouraging, but certainly not definitive. A recent study reveals that about 20 percent of those children who are released from the operating institutions commit additional crimes requiring revocation of their parole within one year. If a child has been revoked one time, there is one out of two chances that he will commit additional crimes when released the second time. He has a 30 percent chance of revocation for a third time release and an 11 percent chance for the fourth. By this time, the child usually will have reached his seventeenth birthday and will usually commit his first adult level crime requiring his incarceration in an adult penal institution.

Rehabilitating the behaviorally disturbed delinquent child is an expensive procedure. The State of South Carolina expends with federal and state money somewhat less than \$8,000 per year for each individual. The figure is quite inexpensive when consideration is given to the fact that many states expend between \$10-18,000 per year for each child. On the other hand, when one considers the out-of-pocket economic cost of long-term penal incarceration, welfare cost, loss of tax dollars and failure of the individual to contribute to the generalized economy, a one time cost of \$8,000 must be considered relatively cheap and inexpensive.

INTENSIVE CARE UNITS

The majority of the children committed to the Department of Youth Services are able to function adequately in an open campus

setting, and participate in various academic and vocational programs with relatively little emphasis on fundamental personality change. There is a segment of this population, however, that might best be termed emotionally disturbed. This includes those students who display neurotic patterns of avoidance such as hypochondrical patterns, severe character disorders and explosive personalities, psychosomatic disorders, psychopathology with brain pathology, pre and borderline psychotic behavior, suicidal depressive behavior. In addition there are students whose behavior has not yet crystallized into a recognizable syndrome, but who have suffered relatively recent acute and chronic trauma, such as child abuse cases, manslaughter and murder cases.

The above students are placed in Intensive Care Units where they receive an intensive four to six month therapeutic program. The basic structure of the program is behavior modification, utilizing feasible aspects of a token economy. The full program consists of four or more phases, with maximum use of group and individual counseling, group and individual therapy, chemotherapy, and operant conditioning techniques in all four phases. Due to the nature of these students' problems, all Intensive Care Units are operated as maximum security facilities.

At present, there are three Intensive Care Units at the Department of Youth Services; one at John G. Richards School for Boys, one at Willow Lane School, and one at the South Carolina School for Boys in Florence. These facilities handle approximately 10% of the Agency's daily population. Students accepted into Intensive Care Unit programs do not return to the open campuses, but remain in the Intensive Care Unit programs until they are released.

Although it is still too early to judge the long range effectiveness of this program, early results are most encouraging. At present, over seventy students have been released from Intensive Care Units and the recidivism rate for the three units combined is less than 10%.

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROJECT

The Department of Youth Services has received funding through a special experimental grant by the Law Enforcement Assistant Program of the Department of Justice to develop a system of behavior modification techniques for the high risk child who probably will be committed to the adult prison in the future. Behavior modification is an approach in which behavior and activities are

controlled by a system of rewards and penalties. This method has proven very effective in a controlled structured environment. It has been shown that behavior of any nature can be controlled by an operator in a closely controlled environment with learning techniques that have been developed in experimental psychological laboratories. Unfortunately there is very little if any behavior carry-over from a controlled environment to an open social setting.

This experimental program was developed using economic rewards and penalties similar to those in vogue in a community as a means of enabling a socially deficient child to relate and function in an open society. The program required the establishment of an entirely new social system of structure similar to that found in a community but different than that which operates in an institution. Essentially this model offers opportunities for the child to make a determination of his ability to obtain maximum economic advantages along with the privilege of expending discretionary income. He is also charged for essentials such as food, clothing, shelter and medical services. The student maintains full self-determination for the disposition of his income including allocation for necessities as well as luxuries.

Maximum effort is made to duplicate the realities of community living rather than the structured environment of an institution. He is afforded maximum choices in his life style congruent with privileges of every day life in a community. He suffers the negative consequences of any judgment made only to the extent of economic deprivation that would normally be experienced in a community.

This experiment is a serious attempt to bridge the artificial environment of institutions which has plagued correctional effectivity throughout the ages. It has long been found that the type of adjustments required for an individual to exist in an institution is significantly different from that necessary to function satisfactorily in the community. Since the individual's problems encountered in the community are the results of his inability to operate in a social environment, the vast social adjustment difference necessitated in an institution has little utility in his rehabilitation to community social adaptation. Research has indicated that from 90 to 100 percent of the adolescents who have been matriculated in the behavior modification experiment would, in the normal course of events commit crimes resulting in their incarceration in an adult penal institution therefore, the criteria of success of this program is that 50 percent of these young males not be committed to prison within the next three years.

CHARLESTON NONRESIDENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

The Charleston Nonresidential Center is a cooperative project of the Department of Youth Services in the County of Charleston and with the Charleston Family Court. The local governmental units provide physical space in their detention center. In addition, they assist the total project by close cooperation and a positive working relationship with the project staff. The Charleston Family Court, either on a referral basis or after adjudicatory hearing, may send a child to this diagnostic center.

The child and his parents are evaluated on a nonresidential basis. The client remains in the community public schools; meanwhile, the child's family, school, and community interactions are evaluated by social workers, para professional youth counselors, and educational specialists. The family's configuration, and its economic and social adjustment is also examined by trained diagnosticians. Each child receives a comprehensive medical, psychological, social, educational and psychiatric evaluation.

Both the child and the parent are placed in a trial therapeutic program funded under the pre-probational project. Activities in the center are scheduled during the evening as well as in the daytime hours in order to meet the needs of the child and the parents rather than those of the staff.

A mobile outreach team consisting of psychologists, social workers and counselors makes itinerant visits to Dorchester and Berkeley County Family Courts. They offer similar services to families in these counties.

At the end of the diagnostic period the child, along with recommendations for treatment and a diagnostic evaluation, is returned to the referring agency. Only about four percent of these children are recommended for long term commitment at the facilities of the Youth Service Department. Most children are placed in a community based alternative program.

The staff maintains a close working relationship with private as well as public service agencies in the Charleston, Berkeley and Dorchester area. This program is a prototype for a series of statewide facilities that will be implemented under the agencies new Youth Bureau Division.

THE PRE-PROBATIONARY PROJECT PROGRAM AT THE EVALUATION CENTERS

The Agency has received an experimental demonstration grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice to fund a project that integrates diagnostic evaluation with short-term treatment. The goal is to better assure the adequate adjustment of those children who are placed in a community based program. Each child undergoes a short-term, intensive phase of counseling, group therapeutic involvement, and social work therapy in order to better prepare him for successful probationary status while under the supervision of a court counselor in the community.

Only the child receives treatment therapy at the William J. Goldsmith Center. At the Charleston Nonresidential Evaluation Center, the child and his family, including parents and siblings, are given short-term intensive services.

Since most children who are sent for diagnostic services will return to the community, helping the child to make an adjustment utilizing psycho-social treatment concepts seems to be an efficient method of coordinating both diagnostic and treatment services. Both phases are interfaced and each adds a valuable component in the generation of the final treatment and diagnostic recommendations and reports.

CAROSELLE GROUP HOME

The Agency operates a prototype group home for ten girls in the core city of Columbia. Approximately half of these children are referred by courts or other facilities and the other half are committed to the Department. This unit is used as an experimental device to develop the best methodology of caring for relatively disturbed individuals in a community-based program. Children attend regular school and are involved in a wide variety of activities both within and without the house. It has been found that techniques necessary to care for these types of children and in this type of environment are quite different from those usually followed in an institution. Based upon data which has been observed, it is felt that there must be a high staff-client ratio. Yet, regardless of the cost, it is believed that the goals of self-sufficiency in a normal social environment are obtainable using a group home community-based process.

YOUTH BUREAU FIELD OFFICES

During the past fiscal year, the Department of Youth Services has implemented its Youth Bureau program. It has opened a field operational office in Spartanburg. This office which is staffed by social workers, psychologists and counselors is mobilizing an integrating focus for the area. Aside from providing direct field social services to the clients, it helps mobilize an integrated approach of programs from a wide variety of available resources.

A neighborhood youth treatment center in a highly delinquent neighborhood near the core city of Columbia has also been opened. A wide spectrum of recreational, developmental, social and familial integrating services are directed toward meeting the needs of delinquency prone children.

The Youth Bureau services provide expert consultation in the field of home management, field operations, youth delinquency prevention and treatment as well as other types of consultative services to private and public agencies throughout the State.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Agency supports an active Research and Planning Division utilizing both state and federal funds. This Division is responsible for the ongoing applied and basic research, short and long range planning, the continuing liaison with federal and other funding authorities, and the development and completion of innovative demonstration and pilot studies. It has major input into policy decisions and as coordinator reports directly to the State Director. During the past year it has completed approximately 10 major studies including a survey of the Juvenile Justice System in South Carolina. It holds primary responsibility for the development, planning and submission of all new programs requiring federal funds.

Last year, 25 percent of the total operating budget at the Agency was obtained from federal funds through efforts of this Division. It has additional responsibility to keep abreast of all new activity in the fields of delinquency, sociological treatment approaches for the behaviorally disturbed, federal legislation and national as well as statewide trends. This Division is also responsible for planning, development, implementation and supervision of the electronic data processing or computer system. This computer system was activated on December 1, 1972.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The Department of Youth Services functions as a separate school district under the supervision and guidance of the State Department of Education. The school program provides a wide assortment of educational experiences including elementary and secondary work, vocational and pre-vocational training, special education and remedial activities. The Agency receives financial support from the Elementary and Secondary Education Act administered through the State Department of Education as well as from the Vocational Education Act, financial funding from State sources and general support through Agency appropriations. All teachers are certified in their fields.

The average child committed to the schools has marked educational deficits, is an under-achiever in the community school environment, and has difficulty in relating cognitively to symbolic and conceptual learning experiences. His reading achievement level is usually grossly deficient. He requires a smaller student-teacher ratio than his peers in the community classroom. As part of his behavioral pathology, the child will probably fall in progressing to a normal completion of an academic career.

The older children are offered prevocational try-out experiences. The Agency offers pre-vocational training in brick masonry, barbering, carpentry, small motor repair, welding, and auto mechanics. Some children are sent to the Regional Technical Centers for additional pre-vocational training through the cooperation of the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Although the child will progress at a normal rate while he attends classes at the facilities, his basic deficiency will probably preclude his capability of returning to a normal functioning level in a community environment. Evidence suggests that a child's deficient psychological, social and cultural imprint precludes his capability of learning in a normal manner and requires a totally different type of instructional methodology.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

Organized therapeutic oriented recreation is an integral phase of the services offered at the Department of Youth Services. Recreation is provided by clinically trained therapists. Both intramural and culturally related recreation to assist in the treatment program is individually structured for a child.

The recreational program is delivered by a group of college level specialists employed at each facility. This program consists of not only the usual physical contact games such as baseball, football, field and track, but also includes parties, games and other types of planned activities. It is integrated within the entire treatment modality.

RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services offers a comprehensive Volunteer and Religious Program for its children. Under the direction of the supervising Chaplain, full-time religious leaders are employed in Columbia and in Florence. All Chaplains are graduates from a seminary school and have received specialized clinical training in working with the emotionally disturbed child.

Each child is afforded a wide range of individually elected religious services. This includes not only formal church services on the campus but full opportunity for a child to attend religious programs of his choice in the community.

The Chaplain also maintains a close liaison with the child's religious advisor in the community and assists in helping the child to a long term adjustment when he returns to the community religious sector.

The Chaplain also supervises a wide spectrum volunteer program. Volunteers are recruited from wide sources in the community. All volunteers, who are carefully screened, must attend orientation and instructional meetings under the supervision of the Chaplain. They assist in recreational and in religiously oriented services. A Big Brother or foster parent program in which the child relates to a volunteer in his home or in a community church has been implemented. During the past year, almost 300 separate individuals have been involved in the volunteer program for the Agency.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE CAREERS PROJECT

The Department of Youth Services has recently completed a contract with the U. S. Department of Labor to develop training capabilities and to assure the employment of indigent individuals possessing significant personal, educational, or other barriers preventing adequate job placement. The Agency also has agreed to upgrade existing personnel who normally would not be considered for promotion due to lack of adequate education and skilled training.

The Federal Government reimburses the Agency for all out-of-pocket administrative and training expenses. In addition it compensates the Agency for salaries paid to individuals while they are undergoing training.

This program represents an effort on the part of the Agency to employ hard core impoverished groups of people who under normal circumstances are considered unemployable. It is a significant social effort by the Department of Youth Services in combating the problem of underemployment and unemployment for individuals ordinarily unable to find employment. At the best, it is a very difficult program to administer. The results of the program's effectivity to date are now in the process of being evaluated but there are indications apparently, of mixed success and failure.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Department of Youth Services has a third party interagency contract with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation. The Agency receives an allocation from the State which is transmitted to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation in order to match available federal funds. The Rehabilitation Department employs two counselors, two evaluators and two secretaries who staff a rehabilitation facility located within the campus of the Agency. It provides rehabilitation services to eligible clients of the Department of Youth Services including physical restoration, training, off-campus maintenance, transportation, purchase of training tools and supplies, counseling, and assistance in job placement for all older children. This facility is an integral part of the Agency's treatment program.

A close and mutually profitable relationship exists between the two Agencies. Many administrators and decision makers in the Department of Youth Services were former Rehabilitation staff personnel who have transferred many operational techniques to the Department of Youth Services.

GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMS

The Department of Youth Services has developed a mutually profitable training relationship with the colleges and universities in South and North Carolina. The Agency is staffed by highly qualified people in the areas of psychiatry, psychology, social work, counseling, education and administration. Many of the staff mem-

bers have earned doctoral degrees and almost all supervisors and administrators have earned their Master's Degrees. All professional personnel must have earned at least the Bachelor's Degree.

The Agency offers Doctoral and Master's level research resources under the control of the Division of Research and the major universities. During the past year, two individuals from the University of North Carolina have completed their doctoral research at the Department of Youth Services. The Agency offers field supervision and training for Master's Degree Social Workers with the Social Work Department of the University of South Carolina. It also offers an internship and laboratory for counselors completing their Master's Degrees at the University of South Carolina. Undergraduates from Benedict and Allen Universities, as well as the University of South Carolina obtain valuable instruction and opportunity for observation and supervised practicum in the Agency.

The Department feels that it has a responsibility to the teaching fraternities of the State to assist in the professional education of individuals pursuing graduate and undergraduate training. At the same time, these programs serve as an attractive source of professional recruitment. Many individuals who have received part of their graduate training through cooperation of the Department of Youth Services have subsequently sought employment with the Agency.

The Agency has also been receiving nationwide recognition of some of its efforts. Many professional people from other state agencies and out-of-state universities and colleges have corresponded with the Department of Youth Services seeking information about its procedures and locations. Several states have sent representatives to observe the ongoing programs. Significantly, the State of Hawaii has sent three delegations to the Department of Youth Services in order to observe its total program.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT F. Y. 1972-73 EXPENDITURES

(STATE APPROPRIATIONS, REVENUES, CONSOLIDATED)
(FEDERAL, PSC AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN)

Item	Amount
Personal Service:	
Director	\$ 20,779.98
Classified Positions	2,930,484.11
Unclassified Positions	622,541.44
Special Payments	79,846.73
Total Personal Service	\$3,653,652.26

Other Operating Expense:

Travel	\$ 62,154.21
Telephone & Telegraph	62,937.61
Repairs	101,566.40
Printing and Advertising	829.42
Water, Heat, Lights	91,376.31
Other Contractual Services	38,394.32
Food Supplies	136,650.22
Fuel Supplies	30,192.77
Feed and Veterinarian Supplies	18,587.06
Office Supplies	48,173.59
Household — Janitorial Supplies	56,035.96
Medical Supplies	19,922.39
Educational Supplies	76,615.79
Motor Vehicle Supplies	38,818.13
Agricultural Supplies	36,849.66
Clothing and Dry Goods	60,861.56
Maintenance Supplies	61,771.49
Postage	7,412.76
Data Processing Supplies	349.99
Other Supplies	5,262.49
Rents — State Owned	2,052.00
Rents — Non State Owned	11,025.00
Rents — Equipment	26,433.17
Rents — Data Processing	3,380.00
Rents — Other	2,555.29
Insurance	30,301.60
Dues and Contributions	433.00
Other Fixed Charges	94.51
Office Equipment	40,132.69
Medical Equipment	2,668.56
Household Equipment	30,535.41
Motor Vehicle Equipment	33,484.95
Agricultural Equipment	13,035.02
Educational Equipment	57,242.16
Other Equipment	6,143.15
Hospital Care	16,726.42
Fringe Benefits (Fed. paid)	119,068.40
<hr/>	
Total Other Operating Expense:	\$1,350,073.46
Vocational Rehabilitation Project:	\$ 28,000.00
<hr/>	
GRAND TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF	
YOUTH SERVICES 72-73	\$5,031,725.72
<hr/>	

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATIONS
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
YOUTH SERVICES
COMBINED POPULATION STATISTICS**

The Agency's operations increased by 204 cases or 58.57 percent over the fiscal year 1971-72. The commitments increased by a total of 11, while temporary court commitments and interagency referrals to the Center increased by a total about six percent. As it will be shown in a later detailed table, the increase in evaluatory actions was centered in the Charleston Nonresidential Regional Facility. Charleston increased by a total of 198 cases, while in Columbia at the William J. Goldsmith Center an actual decrease of 63 children was noted.

A new factor has also entered into the statistical reporting. During the fiscal years 1971-72 and 1972-73 the Youth Bureau Division generated 128 noncommitted community-based clients who were provided delinquency prevention as well as treatment services outside of the official Juvenile Justice Adjudicational System. At the present time the Youth Service Programs are centered in the Spartanburg Regional Office and the Caroselle Group Home in downtown Columbia. With the opening of additional regional centers, it is anticipated that the number of nonadjudicational clients who will be served will increase.

Another positive trend is the decrease in the number of parole revocations during the past fiscal year. One hundred two children were revoked from their conditional release in the fiscal year 1972-73 compared to 137 in fiscal year 1971-72.

Conditional releases decreased from 534 in fiscal year 1971-72 to 498 in fiscal year 1972-73 for seven percentage points. Unconditional releases also decreased from 163 one year ago to 131 during the past fiscal year or a percentage decrease of 20 percent. These were a function of the decreased number of children who have been institutionalized over the past fiscal year. An important facet of the past year is the number of agencies which have used the Evaluation Centers on a referral rather than a commitment basis. Most of this is centered in the Charleston Nonresidential Regional Facility. It would appear that more children are provided services than in the past years, but fewer required institutionalization at the State juvenile correctional centers located in Columbia

and in Florence. It is anticipated that this trend will not change with the onset of additional community-based programs. Additional children who are exhibiting behavioral disorder will be treated in their home community without requiring commitment to institutions.

Table I

COMBINED POPULATION STATISTICS

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

On Roll July 1, 1972	809
Admissions: Temporary Court Commitments	
Evaluation Centers	1,693
Agency Referrals to	
Evaluation Centers	119
Final Court Commitments	
Operating Facilities	540
Parole Revocations	102
Youth Bureau Admissions or	
Active Cases — Not Evaluation	
Center	128
Total Admissions	2,582
Discharges: Conditional Releases	498
Unconditional Releases	131
Return to Courts	
Evaluation Centers	1,718
Return to Referral Agency	123
Youth Bureau Discharges or	
Inactive — Not Evaluation	
Center	29
Total Discharges:	2,499
On Roll June 30, 1973	892
Net Increase of Admissions 1973 FY	
compared to 1972 FY	204
Percentage Increase	8.59%

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Table II represents recent historical data concerning the population utilization facilities and the mathematical projections for the 1972-73 fiscal year. This is a continuation of projected statistics which have been used during the past two or three Annual Reports as a means to prognosticate facility and staff requirements for the

near future. A conservative mathematical population projection is used to obtain these estimates. The average daily population increased at the Reception and Evaluation Centers, which includes both Charleston and the William J. Goldsmith Facility in Columbia, from 152 in 1971-72 to 211 in 1972-73 for a percentage of 30 percent. This exceeded the projected population for this year by 46 or a percentage of 22 percent.

The total population cared for in the Reception and Evaluation Centers in fiscal year 1971-72 was 1,697, and in fiscal year 1972-73 was 1,812 or a percentage increase of 16 percent. It was anticipated that a total of 1,842 would be cared for in fiscal year 1972-73. This indicated that the projection statistics were fairly accurate. It is anticipated that the percentage increase, especially in the Charleston Regional Center, will continue an accelerated approach and reach nine percent during the fiscal year 1973-74. This will result in a total of 2,115 cases which will be processed at the Centers during the next fiscal year.

A total admission to operating facilities since 1971-72 was 666, while admissions in fiscal year 1972-73 was 642 or a percentage decrease of 3.6 percent. The trend for decreased use of institutionalization continues unabated. This is projected as not more than 618 children will be cared for in the institutions during fiscal year 1973-74. The average daily population of facility use, not including the Evaluation Centers, is 493 in fiscal year 1972-73. It is projected that only 479 will be cared for in fiscal year 1973-74 for a decrease of about 2.8 percent. The increased number of children who are provided services by the Department of Youth Services represents a realization by the citizens that this Agency can deliver major social adjustmental programs which are relevant to these of the child and will succeed in modifying aberrant behavior. At the same time, there is a general trend in the state and, perhaps, in the country to use alternative methods of treatment other than institutionalization for children. This trend in South Carolina has been accelerated by the use of both the Evaluation Centers and the newly established Youth Bureau Office.

Table II
POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Average Daily Population		
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1971-72	_____	132
Average Daily Population		
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1972-73	_____	211
William J. Goldsmith	153	
Charleston	58	
Percentage Increase	_____	30%
Projection of Average Daily Population		
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1973-74	_____	223
William J. Goldsmith	153	
Charleston	70	
Total Population Cared for		
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1971-72	_____	1,697
Total Population Cared for		
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1972-73	_____	1,812
Percentage Increase	_____	6%
Projection of Total Population Cared for		
Reception and Evaluation Centers 1973-74	_____	2,015
Total Admissions to Operating Facilities 1971-72	_____	666
Total Admissions to Operating Facilities 1972-73	_____	642
Percentage Decrease	_____	-3.6%
Projection of Total Operating Facilities 1973-74	_____	618
Average Daily Population Institutional Facilities		
(Not Evaluation Centers) 1972-73	_____	493
Projection of Average Daily Population 1973-74	_____	979
Percentage Decrease Projected	_____	-2.8%

POPULATION STATISTICS OF THE EVALUATION CENTERS

(JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973)

Fiscal year 1972-73 represented the first full 12 months of the operation of the Charleston Nonresidential Regional Facility. A comparison between the two types of programs can be examined in some detail. The number of children served in Columbia decreased from 15.9 to 14.66 or 63 people, and a percentage decrease of 4.12 percent. The Charleston Nonresidential Center increased 198 cases and 108 percentage points. The 381 cases reflect a full 12 month operation or the 183 individuals provided services in the fiscal year 1971-72 commencing as of November and ending in June.

Examination of Table III reveals that most of the interagency referrals emulated from the Charleston Program are all interde-

partmental referrals focused into the William J. Goldsmith Residential Facility in Columbia.

Statistical evaluation seems to reflect the fact that the Columbia Residential Facility has probably reached a plateau. Although some increase can be expected, the major additional utilization of the Evaluation Center will probably be focused in the Charleston Program. The Charleston Program will increase its number of agency referrals, if feasible, in a nonresidential community-based program. It is doubtful if many agencies will increase its referrals to a residential or controlled unit.

Table III
POPULATIONS STATISTICS
EVALUATION CENTERS
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

	Columbia	Charleston	Total
On Roll — July 1, 1971	127	40	167
Admissions:			
Temporary Court Commitments	1,406	287	1,693
Agency Referrals	25	94	119
Intradepartmental Referrals	35	0	35
Total Admissions:	1,466	381	1,847
Discharges:			
Return to Court Jurisdiction	1,406	312	1,718
Return to Referral Agency	25	98	123
Return to Departmental Facility	35	0	35
Total Discharges	1,466	410	1,876
On Roll — June 30, 1973	127	11	138
Net Increase or Decrease, Total			
Admissions	-63	+198	+135
Percentage Increase or Decrease	-4.12%	+108.19%	+7.88%

**PAROLE REVOCATION AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
TO OPERATING FACILITIES (EXCLUDING EVALUATION
CENTERS, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 FISCAL YEARS)**

This table analyzes historical data concerning the level of parole revocations. Parole revocation is defined as the function of parole admissions to the total number of children admitted to the operating facilities or institutions. In 1969-70 of the 613 cases admitted to the operating facilities or institutions. One hundred ninety-one

or 31 percent represented those clients whose conditional release was revoked by the Juvenile Placement and Aftercare Division. The number of total admissions increased in 1970-71, 1971-72; from 613 in 1969-70 to 666 in 1971-72. The number of parole revocations decreased from a peak of 191 in 1969-70 to a low of 137 in 1971-72. The revocation percentage of admissions decreased from 1969-70, but remained rather constant for two years from 1970-1972. In fiscal year 1972-73 the number of admissions reversed its trend and decreased. Revocation also decreased to 16 percent.

Apparently both admissions and revocations will continue to decrease. This decrease in revocation can be explained in an improvement in therapeutic modality of both the institutions and/or the Aftercare and Placement Division.

Table IV

**PAROLE REVOCATION AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSIONS
OPERATION FACILITIES—(EXCLUDING EVALUATION CENTERS)**

1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 FISCAL YEARS

Year	Admissions	Revocations	Revocation as Percentage of Admissions
1969-70	613	191	31%
1970-71	646	139	22%
1971-72	666	137	21%
1972-73	642	102	16%

**FINAL COMMITMENT AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSION
TO THE RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS,**

FISCAL YEAR 1972-73

Five hundred forty or 29 percent of those children who were evaluated at the centers were committed on an indefinite order to the institutions operated by the Department of Youth Services. Although the number of children committed increased from 529 to 540 in this fiscal year, the percentage of final commitments as a function of total individual's evaluated decreased to 29 percent. In the fiscal year 1970-71 the percentage of commitments to those evaluated was 34 percent; in fiscal year 1971-72 was 31 percent; and in 1972-73 was 29 percent. Parts of this can be explained on the increase of input to the total number of children evaluated by

the Charleston Center, but perhaps some of this is the result of the therapeutic benefits of short-term institutionalization and treatment.

The fact that there is a continuous decrease of children committed as a percentage of those evaluated emphasizes the hypothesis that the population of the operational institutions, excluding the Youth Bureau Program and the Evaluation Centers, will continue to decrease.

Table V

**FINAL COMMITMENT AS A FUNCTION OF TOTAL ADMISSION
TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS**

1972-73

Total processed — Reception and Evaluation Centers (Includes Intra-Agency Referrals)	1,847
Total Court Admissions — Operating Facilities	540
Percentage of Final Admission (As a function of those evaluated)	29%

**RECOMMENDATIONS, RECEPTION AND EVALUATION
CENTERS COMPARED TO JUDICIAL FINAL DISPOSITIONS**

Table XI assesses the tendency of the court to follow recommendations of the evaluation staff. In fiscal year 1971-72 the evaluation staff recommended that only 233 or 13.37 percent of those processed at the Evaluation Center should be finally committed. In fiscal year 1972-73 the staff recommended that 253 or 14.7 percent of the children who were temporarily by the court be committed. In fiscal year 1971-72, five hundred twenty-nine or 31.9 percent of the children were actually committed by the court, while in fiscal year 1972-73 of the 1,787 children who were temporarily committed by the judiciary for a percentage of about 30.29 percent.

The tendency of the court to commit a percentage of total children temporarily committed remains almost constant since the inception of the Reception and Evaluation Center. At the same time, the viewpoint of the staff to recommend commitments also remains constant, running about half on a percentage basis of the total children committed to the institutions by the courts.

There is no doubt that the rapid decrease of the population at the operating facilities or institutions is a function of the diversionary mechanism of the evaluation facilities. The staff is more enthusiastic in its diversionary concepts than the courts, but regardless of this

fact, 70 percent of the children are placed successfully in programs which serve as an alternative to institutionalization. The fact that the courts divert maximally through the Evaluation Center's mechanism indicates that the positive trend is continuing and is state-wide in acceptance by the judiciary.

Table VI

RECOMMENDATION OF RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS COMPARED TO JUDICIAL FINAL DISPOSITIONS

(Court temporary commitment only)

1972-73

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PERCENTAGES

Agency	Total Processed	To Be Committed	Percent of Total	Community Based Programs	Percent of Total
Evaluation Centers	1,787	263	14.7%	1,524	85.3%
Judicial Disposition	1,787	540	30.2%	1,247	69.8%

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS POPULATION STATISTICS

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Table VII evaluates the source of referring or committing agencies which utilizes the services of the facilities. Of the 1,847 children who were provided services at the centers during fiscal year 1972-73, seventy-four point nine percent or 1,385 were temporarily committed by the courts. This compares to 81 percent in fiscal year 1971-72. Apparently, other agencies are using the services at a greater degree than the Family Courts. In fiscal year 1971-72 less than one percent were referred by agencies, while this increased to five percent in fiscal year 1972-73. Specifically, only one agency referral was received during the entire year of fiscal year 1971-72 but 93 were sent by agencies in fiscal year 1972-73. No change was noted between the two fiscal years for the utilization of the probate courts, while there was a slight decrease in the use of the General

Sessions judiciary. In fiscal year 1971-72 the General Sessions court accounted for 7.3 percent of all of those children temporarily committed to the Evaluation Centers, but decreased to 5.6 percent in fiscal year 1972-73.

Table VII

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS POPULATION STATISTICS

JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972

On Roll July 1, 1972	167	
Admissions: Temporary Court Commitments		
Family Court	1,385	74.9%
Probate Court	201	10.9%
General Sessions Court	104	5.6%
Common Pleas Court	3	.1%
Placement and Aftercare	26	1.4%
Agency Referral	93	5.0%
Intradepartmental Referral	35	1.9%
Total Admissions:	1,847	100%
Discharges: To original jurisdiction	1,876	
On Roll June 30, 1973	138	
Net Increase or Decrease:	-29	

INTERDEPARTMENTAL—INTERAGENCY REFERRALS TO THE RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS

A total of 154 children were seen in the Evaluation Centers from agencies or departmental units other than those who were temporarily committed by the judiciary. The Department of Social Services and Juvenile Placement and Aftercare were responsible for 41 percent of these referrals. Interestingly, the school systems and the John G. Richards School for Boys also utilize the services of the Evaluation Centers to a greater degree.

It is hoped that during the next few years the number of children who are referred by agencies will substantially increase. This should be a function of the nonresidential aspect of the Charleston Center. It is also an excellent sign that the Department of Social Services as well as Juvenile Placement and Aftercare are utilizing the diagnostic modalities of the facilities.

Table VIII
INTRADEPARTMENTAL—INTERAGENCY REFERRALS
TO RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS

Institution or Agency Referring	Number of Students	Percentage of Total Referrals
Charleston Diagnostic to Goldsmith R & E	7	4.5
John G. Richards	27	17.5
S. C. School for Boys	1	.1
Placement and Aftercare	26	16.9
Public School System	18	11.7
Courts	2	1.3
Mental Health	3	2.0
Dept. of Social Services	37	24.0
Homes for Children	30	19.5
Clinics	3	1.9
Total Number Referred	154	100%

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TOTAL STUDENTS PROCESSED

Table IX summarizes the total population load for the fiscal year 1972-73. As it can be seen, the operation of the center is categorized by rapid activity. Over 2,000 cases were processed or observed during the fiscal year 1972-73 compared to 1,870 clients seen in the previous year. This represented an increased activity index of eight percent. Of the 214 processed, 1,847 represented the input during the year or an activity index of 91 percent. This is the same activity index of the fiscal year 1971-72. This could also be seen as the operational efficiency level of the facility.

Table IX
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TOTAL STUDENTS PROCESSED

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Carry over — Court Commitments	167
Intradepartmental — Interagency Referrals	154
Temporary Court Commitments 1972-73	1,693
Total Processed or Cared for 1972-73	2,014

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS
TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENTS, 1972-73**

Table X lists the status by categories, numbers and final recommendations of those children returned to the courts. Other than those children who are placed in primarily probational counselors control which amounts to 68 percent, Vocational Rehabilitation and clinics account for the largest number of clients who should be treated in the community. The staff recommended that only 253 children or 14.76 percent should be committed to the institutions. This table should be compared to the same information contained in the 1971-72 Annual Report. More children were recommended to be placed in broadly-based community programs under the direct supervision of the probation counselor. The number of children recommended to be sent to mental retardation facilities decreased from 25 in fiscal year 1971-72 to two in fiscal year 1972-73.

**Table X
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS
TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENT
1972-73**

	Number	Percentage of Total Processed
To be Committed to Youth Services		
Institutions	263	14.76
Return Home	48	2.69
Job Corp	4	.22
Foster Homes	3	.17
Private School	6	.34
Family Services	20	1.12
Vocational Rehabilitation Center	53	2.97
Mental Retardation Facility	2	.11
Mental Health	31	1.74
Homes for Children	9	.51
Social Services	30	1.68
Clinics	45	2.53
Opportunity School	7	.39
Special Education	19	1.07
Change in School Curriculum	9	.51
Outpatient Psychiatrist	1	.06
Community Based Programs	1,204	67.56
Other	28	1.57
TOTAL	1,782	100%

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

An age and sex analysis of those children temporarily committed or referred to the Reception and Evaluation Centers is listed in Table XI. The median age is 14.2 years. The average age is 14.4 years with a standard deviation of 1.63. Eighty-seven percent of the children evaluated ranged between 13 and 17 years of age inclusive. Fifteen children were nine years of age and below.

Seventy-two percent were males, and 28 percent were females. Interestingly, this changed slightly from the previous year's statistics in which the division was 78 percent males and 22 percent females. The difference in sex differentiation probably represented the propensity of the judiciary and other referring agencies to send more females to the nonresidential facilities.

Table XI

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Age	MALES		FEMALES		ALL	
	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total	Number	Percent Of Total
5	0	0.00	1	0.06	1	0.06
6	0	0.00	2	0.11	2	0.11
7	2	0.11	0	0.00	2	0.11
8	2	0.11	1	0.06	3	0.17
9	9	0.50	1	0.06	10	0.56
10	26	1.43	6	0.33	32	1.76
11	47	2.59	14	0.77	61	3.36
12	83	4.58	40	2.21	123	6.79
13	136	7.51	86	4.75	222	12.26
14	252	13.91	94	5.19	346	19.10
15	364	20.10	152	8.39	516	28.49
16	377	20.81	94	5.19	471	26.00
17	15	0.83	8	0.44	23	1.27
Total	1,313	72.48	499	27.56	1,812	100.04

AGE ANALYSIS

Table XII further examines the age and sex analysis at both of the Reception and Evaluation Centers and the operating facilities. This should be compared to the report for fiscal year 1971-72. During fiscal year 1971-72 the mean age for males at the Reception and Evaluation Centers was 14.32 with a standard deviation of 1.67. This compares to males at the Evaluation Centers during fiscal year 1972-73 of 14.42 with a standard deviation of 1.63. During fiscal year 1971-72 the average age for females was 14.17 years with a standard deviation of 1.48. During fiscal year 1972-73 the mean age for females was 14.19 years with a standard deviation of 1.35. There was no significant increase in the mean age in fiscal year 1972-73. The most interesting comparison is in the operating facilities which includes John G. Richards School for Boys, Willow Lane School, S. C. School for Boys in Florence and the subprograms as the Intensive Treatment Units and Behavior Modification. In fiscal year 1971-72 the mean age for males in operating facilities was 15.145 years with a standard deviation of 2.105, and for females was 14.644 years with a standard deviation of 1.350 and a total mean of 15.043 with a standard deviation of 1.990. In fiscal year 1972-73 this decreased significantly with a mean age of the males of 14.11 years and a standard deviation of 1.61, and for females a mean age of 13.95 years with a standard deviation of 1.65 with a mean age for all sexes of 14.07 years with a standard deviation of 1.62.

This is interpreted to mean that not only had a range of ages been constricted but also there has been a year's decrease in the average chronological age for both boys and girls in the operating facilities. This means that the children who are being institutionalized are younger than they were one year ago. The children who were seen at the Evaluation Center remained about the same age as compared to one year ago, but those who are being committed are significantly younger. This trend must be watched carefully. If it remains constant or continues to decrease the type of treatment modality both in education and social work will have to be materially modified. Certainly the chances of severe pathology have an inverse relationship with age. The younger the child the less personality pathology and, conversely, the older the child the more severely disturbed may be his personality dynamics.

Table XII

AGE ANALYSIS

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Facility	Mean Age Males	Standard Deviation Males	Mean Age Females	Standard Deviation Females	Mean Age Total	Standard Deviation Total
Reception & Evaluation Centers	14.42	1.63	14.19	1.63	14.35	1.63
Operating Facilities	14.11	1.61	13.95	1.65	14.07	1.62

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS JURISDICTION OF COMMITTED

There are only four courts which may commit a child to the Reception and Evaluation Center or to the operating facilities: Family Court, Probate Court, Plea or County Court. Of these courts, the Family Judiciary handles the most juvenile cases. Of the 1,693 cases temporarily committed to the Evaluation Centers, 1,385 or 81.8 percent were committed through various family courts. This did not change at all from the percentage of the family court commitments to the Reception and Evaluation Centers of fiscal year 1971-72. About 12 percent were committed from probate courts. Generally, probate courts accept jurisdiction of juveniles in areas in which no family court exists. About 100 children were committed for major criminal type problems from the General Sessions Court, while seven came in from county courts. These figures have not changed at all from the previous year's experience.

Table XIII

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS COMMITTED JURISDICTION

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

JURISDICTION	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL
Family Court	1,385	81.8
Probate Court	201	11.9
General Sessions Court	100	5.9
Common Pleas Court	17	.4
TOTAL	1,693	100.0

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TYPE OF FINAL RECOMMENDATION
TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENT BY CENTERS**

Table XIV analyzes the activities of both the residential and non-residential facilities in terms of the number committed, those who are recommended for final commitment and the number and percentage of those who were recommended for community programs. Out of 287 children who were seen under temporary court commitment, only ten or 3.5 percent were recommended for final commitment. Two hundred seventy-seven or 96.5 percent were recommended to be placed in a community-based program. At the William J. Goldsmith Residential Center, out of 1,406 cases only 253 or 18 percent were recommended by the staff for commitment, and 1,153 or 82 percent carried a recommendation for community-type programs.

Although the staff at the William J. Goldsmith Center recommended a higher percentage for commitment than the Charleston program, it is significant to note that both groups felt that only very few children should be committed. Since the Charleston clientele tends to have less severe pathology, it can be expected that a much lower percentage of people will be recommended for commitment than in the William J. Goldsmith Residential Facility. Nevertheless, the staff feels that all types of programs should be exhausted prior to commitment. The judges, on the other hand, tend to commit 29 percent or about twice the number of children recommended by the staff.

Table XIV

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TYPE OF FINAL RECOMMENDATION
TEMPORARY COURT COMMITMENT BY CENTERS**

Center	Number Temp. Committed	Number Recommended For Final Commitment	% Of Temporary Commitment Recommended For Final Commitment	Number Recommended For Community Based Program	% Of Recommended For Community Based Program
Charleston Regional	287	10	3.5	277	96.5
William J. Goldsmith	1,406	253	18.0	1,153	82.0

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX**

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

A county analysis for Evaluation Centers is reviewed in Table XV. Input by county which is a function of male and female categories is also reflected in this table. This table must also be reviewed with Table XVI which ranks the counties with function of percentage of total commitment to the Diagnostic Center.

Table XV

**RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
TEMPORARY COMMITMENT BY COUNTY AND SEX**

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage of all Commitments
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abbeville	4	3	1	.75	.25	*
Aiken	57	40	17	.70	.30	3.37
Allendale	6	4	2	.67	.33	*
Anderson	82	56	26	.68	.32	4.84
Bamberg	5	5	0	100.00	0	*
Barnwell	9	6	3	.67	.33	0.53
Beaufort	18	14	4	.78	.22	1.06
Berkeley	24	20	4	.83	.17	1.42
Calhoun	6	4	2	.67	.33	*
Charleston	405	287	118	.71	.29	23.92
Cherokee	13	8	5	.62	.38	.77
Chester	31	21	10	.68	.32	1.83
Chesterfield	13	8	5	.62	.38	.77
Clarendon	4	4	0	100	0	*
Colleton	33	27	6	.82	.18	1.95
Darlington	49	34	15	.69	.31	2.89
Dillon	6	6	0	100	0	*
Dorchester	37	26	11	.70	.30	2.19
Edgefield	11	7	4	.64	.36	.65
Fairfield	17	12	5	.71	.29	1.00
Florence	41	30	11	.73	.27	2.42
Georgetown	23	19	4	.83	.17	1.36
Greenville	91	83	8	.91	.09	5.38
Greenwood	37	29	8	.78	.22	2.19
Hampton	4	2	2	.50	.50	*
Horry	43	29	14	.67	.33	2.54
Jasper	5	3	2	.60	.40	*

Kershaw	6	6	0	100	0	*
Lancaster	30	21	9	.70	.30	1.77
Laurens	35	25	10	.71	.29	2.07
Lee	5	5	0	100	0	*
Lexington	60	37	23	.62	.38	3.54
McCormick	5	5	0	100	0	*
Marion	5	3	2	.60	.40	*
Marlboro	12	8	4	.67	.33	.71
Newberry	16	10	6	.63	.37	.95
Oconee	22	13	9	.59	.41	1.30
Orangeburg	39	25	14	.64	.36	2.30
Pickens	43	32	11	.74	.26	2.54
Richland	100	83	17	.83	.17	5.91
Saluda	12	10	2	.83	.17	.71
Spartanburg	114	76	38	.67	.33	6.73
Sumter	24	18	6	.75	.25	1.42
Union	10	9	1	.90	.10	.59
Williamsburg	6	2	4	.33	.67	*
York	75	54	21	.72	.28	4.43
TOTALS	1,693	1,229	464	72.6	27.4	100.00

* Less than 0.5%

RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Table XVI is quite important since it depicts not only the rank order of counties in terms of the percentage of commitments in relationship with the total population at the Evaluation Centers but also changed during the 1972 fiscal year. In both fiscal years Charleston ranked first (Evaluation Facility). This has been a constant experience. Charleston has recorded the greatest number of cases since the inception of the William J. Goldsmith Center in 1969. Richland and Spartanburg Counties had the next greatest number of input but were far behind Charleston. Interestingly, Greenville County, which is number four in rank during fiscal year 1973, was number seven during fiscal year 1971-72. York County is not inputting as much as it did last year. Perhaps this is true because of their model city Youth Service Program which is functioning in Rock Hill. Pickens County increased from rank order number 17 in 1971 to number ten in 1972. Commitments from Orange-

burg also increased significantly. It has a rank order of 16 in fiscal year 1971-72, and increased to rank order 11 in fiscal year 1972-73. These 11 counties accounted for 1,115 cases out of approximately 1,800 admissions or 65.83 percent. The percentage of input from the first 11 orders did not differ at all from the 65.59 percent experienced in fiscal year 1971-72.

Table XVI
RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS
FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES
TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Rank Order 1972-73	County	Number	Percentage Of Tot. Commitments	Rank Order 1971-72
1	Charleston	405	23.92	1
2	Spartanburg	114	6.73	3
3	Richland	100	5.91	2
4	Greenville	97	5.36	7
5	Anderson	82	4.84	6
6	York	75	4.43	4
7	Lexington	60	3.54	8
8	Aiken	57	3.37	5
9	Darlington	49	2.89	12
10	Horry & Pickens (Same)	43	2.54	10 & 17
11	Orangeburg	39	2.30	16
Total		1,115	65.83	

FINAL COMMITMENTS TO OPERATING FACILITIES BY COUNTY AND SEX

JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972

Table XVII analyzes the number of males and females who were finally or permanently committed to the operating facilities from the counties. This table also indicates the sexual distribution of 80 percent male and 20 percent female. This is exactly the same as it was in fiscal year 1971-72. This table should be reviewed with Table XVIII.

See Table XVIII

**THE FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES
FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES**

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

The rank order of the number of permanent commitments by counties is analyzed in Table XVII. These figures should be compared with fiscal year 1971. There is very little change between the first five Counties of Charleston, Greenville, Richland, Spartanburg and York when compared to fiscal year 1971-72. Darlington, which was rank order 17, increased to number six, while Lancaster which was rank order 18 is now number nine in rank. Lexington, Laurens and Greenwood Counties have the same input at the tenth rank level, while Chester which was rank order 16 in fiscal year 1971-72 is now number 11. These 11 Counties committed 65.3 percent of all children who were ordered to the operating institutions of the Department of Youth Services.

Table XVII

**FIRST ELEVEN RANK ORDER COUNTIES
FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES**

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Rank Order 1972-73	County	Number	Percentage of Total	Rank Order 1971-72
1	Charleston	114	32.30	1
2	Greenville	41	11.61	3
3	Richland	39	11.05	2
4	Spartanburg	37	10.48	4
5	York	31	8.78	5
6	Darlington	18	5.10	17
7	Aiken	17	4.82	7
8	Anderson	16	4.53	6
9	Lancaster	15	4.25	18
10	Lexington, Laurens, Greenwood	13	3.68	9,21,13
11	Chester	12	3.40	16
TOTAL		353	100.00	

Table XVIII

FINAL COMMITMENT TO OPERATING FACILITIES BY COUNTIES AND SEX

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

County	Total	Number		Percent Distribution		Percentage Of All Commitments
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Abbeville	4	4	0	100	0	.74
Aiken	17	15	2	88	12	3.15
Allendale	3	3	0	100	0	.56
Anderson	16	8	8	50	50	2.96
Bamberg	2	2	0	100	0	.37
Barnwell	6	6	0	100	0	1.11
Beaufort	5	4	1	80	20	.93
Berkeley	5	4	1	80	20	.93
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charleston	114	89	25	78	22	21.11
Cherokee	7	7	0	100	0	1.30
Chester	12	8	4	67	33	.22
Chesterfield	4	2	2	50	50	.74
Clarendon	1	1	0	100	0	.19
Colleton	9	9	0	100	0	1.67
Darlington	18	14	4	78	22	3.33
Dillon	3	3	0	100	0	.56
Dorchester	6	4	2	67	33	1.11
Edgefield	2	2	0	100	0	.37
Fairfield	5	3	2	60	40	.93
Florence	7	6	1	86	14	1.30
Georgetown	8	8	0	100	0	1.48
Greenville	41	36	5	88	12	7.60
Greenwood	13	10	3	77	23	2.41
Hampton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horry	10	6	4	60	40	1.85
Jasper	2	2	0	100	0	.37
Kershaw	8	8	0	100	0	1.48
Lancaster	15	12	3	80	20	2.78
Laurens	13	11	2	85	15	2.41
Lee	3	3	0	100	0	.56
Lexington	13	11	2	85	15	2.41
Marion	1	1	0	100	0	.19
Marlboro	7	6	1	86	14	1.30
McCormick	2	2	0	100	0	.37
Newberry	8	6	2	75	25	1.48
Oconee	9	4	5	44	56	1.67
Orangeburg	7	7	0	100	0	1.30

Pickens	8	7	1	88	12	1.48
Richland	39	36	3	92	8	7.22
Saluda	2	2	0	100	0	.37
Spartanburg	37	25	12	68	32	6.85
Sumter	10	8	2	80	20	1.85
Union	4	3	1	75	25	.74
Williamsburg	3	2	1	67	33	.56
York	31	25	6	81	19	5.74
TOTALS	540	435	105	80	20	100.03

ANALYSIS OF THE RUNAWAY RATE

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Analysis of the runaway rate is detailed in Table XIX. The Department of Youth Services operates a relatively open campus designed to maximize rehabilitative treatment. With the exception of the Intensive Treatment Units, this tends to eliminate closed custody and penal types of physical controls which are negative factors and efforts to modify individuals in effective social data mechanisms. Unfortunately, they also assure a greater propensity for impulsive behavior characterized by runaways. The Department of Youth Services employs a professional group of Campus Police who have, among other duties, the responsibility to apprehend children who run from custody.

There is no doubt that runaways can be minimized by closed penal types of controls. Unfortunately, this also minimizes the rehabilitative aspects of this disability and tends to dehumanize children. The problem of equalizing or balancing the need for social-psychological rehabilitation with protection from impulsive acts of children has to be regulated by the agency. Eleven percent of the average daily population ran from custody during fiscal year 1972-73. The average rate per month was 3.58 percent. Table XIX categorizes runaways from each of the facilities operated by the Department of Youth Services in terms of absolute number and also as the percentage of total commitments during the year. A wide range exists between the Charleston Diagnostic Center which is only 1.54 for the year's total or .5 per month who ran to a maximum of 26 percent of those children at John G. Richards. It must be emphasized that most of the children who run are repeaters; nevertheless, for statistical purposes, each run is calculated as a separate entity. There were almost no escapes from the intensive treatment units. Children who are placed in the intensive care units are housed in highly controlled, almost penal type of facilities which prove to be

effective barriers to runaways. These children also present the greatest amount of personality pathology.

Many children repeatedly run away. This table also indicates the number of runaways by each month of the 1971-72 fiscal year. It is not anticipated that the significant change in the runaway rate will occur during the next fiscal year. Runaways will occur in an open type of campus. Fortunately, most are apprehended anywhere from a few minutes to several hours.

The apprehension component of the campus police operates at a high peak of efficiency, assuring an early return of any child who will leave the Agency without permission. A three and one-half percent runaway rate with apprehension experience is apparently the trade-off price between control custody and treatment with rehabilitation.

See Table XIX

PAROLE RECIDIVISM RATE OPERATING FACILITIES (NOT INCLUDING RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER)

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

One hundred two children were returned by the Division of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare during the fiscal year 1972-73. This compares to 137 children in fiscal year 1971-72. There were marked decreases in the return rate at John G. Richards School for Boys and the South Carolina School for Boys.

Of the 102 children who were returned to the school by the Division of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare during the 1972 fiscal year, 81.20 percent were revoked one time, 10.78 percent the second time, 5.88 percent the third time and 1.97 percent the fourth time. This compares to the 1971 experience which shows that 67 percent of the children were revoked one time, 26 percent the second time, five percent the third time and .73 percent the fourth time. There are less repeaters than was true in previous years.

This would tend to signify that both the Division of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare counselors and the therapeutic modality of the school are functioning at a higher efficiency. The only real criteria of success and failure which can easily be measured is the dichotomy of commitment as opposed to successful community adjustment. The fewer people who are committed or recommitted and the more who stay in the community represents clearly the degree of success or failure as manifested by the Department of Youth Services in its various treatment units.

Table XIX
RUNAWAY RATE
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Total	% of Total	Avg. Per Month
John G. Richards	15	6	5	11	8	9	12	3	6	4	5	19	103	26.48	8.58
S. C. School for Boys	3	10	4	18	3	11	11	4	3	11	3	4	85	21.85	7.08
Willow Lane	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	5	3	25	6.43	2.08
William J. Goldsmith R & E Center	0	2	9	8	8	1	1	17	6	11	9	2	74	19.02	6.17
Charleston Diagnostic Center	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	6	1.54	0.5
Behavior Mod	8	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	11	41	10.54	3.42
Caroselle Group Home	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	9	2.31	0.75
Hospitals	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.77	0.25
I. C. U.	0	0	0	1	14	1	6	5	3	0	2	11	43	11.06	3.58
TOTALS	29	22	20	43	33	29	35	34	28	33	32	51	389		
% of Totals	7.46	5.66	5.14	11.05	8.48	7.46	9.00	8.74	7.20	8.48	8.23	13.10		100.00	

Table XX

**PAROLE RECIDIVISTIC RATE
OPERATING FACILITIES
(Not including Reception and Evaluation Centers)**

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Number of Revocations	Willow Lane	S. C. School for Boys	John G. Richards	Total	Percent of Total
1	21	31	31	83	81.37
2	3	1	7	11	10.78
3	1	1	4	6	5.88
4	0	0	2	2	1.97
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	25	33	44	102	100.00

**TOTAL RECIDIVISM RATE
OPERATING FACILITIES
PAROLE REVOCATION AND RECOMMITMENT**

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Table XXI reviews the recidivism rate in terms of totality. It includes not only those children returned by the Division of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare but also all children who, after being discharged from the Agency, have reentered a Juvenile Justice System through the courts. Twenty six point forty percent of all those admitted have been previously sent to the institutions. Sixteen percent were returned by the Juvenile Placement and Aftercare Division, and approximately ten percent were returned through the courts. The total recidivism rate of 26.46 percent is a decrease from the 28.5 percent experienced during fiscal year 1971-72. The percentage of recidivism through the courts has increased by approximately one and one-half percent, but this is not considered significant. The greatest decrease has been found in the lessening rate of parole revocation.

Table XXI
TOTAL RECIDIVISM RATE
OPERATING FACILITIES
PAROLE REVOCATIONS AND RECOMMITMENTS
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

No. Times Admitted	Willow Lane	S. C. School for Boys	John G. Richards	Total %	Total Percentage of Admissions	
1	21	35	49	105	73.4	19.4
2	3	3	16	22	15.4	4.1
3	1	3	9	13	9.1	2.4
4	0	0	3	3	2.1	5.6
Totals	25	41	77	143	100%	26.46

DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION

Table XXII compares the daily average population of each unit of the Agency for two fiscal years, 1972-73 and 1973-74. Percentage changes between fiscal year 1972-73 are compared with projections for 1973-74. The average daily population of the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center remains rather constant. The Charleston Diagnostic Center increased from a daily average population of 30 in 1971-72 to 58 in 1972-73. Operating facilities which included the Willow Lane School, John G. Richards School for Boys, South Carolina School for Boys and the sub-units of the Intensive Care Units along with the Behavior Modification Program decreased from 551 to 493 in one fiscal year. The Youth Bureau and the Group Home were not in operation during fiscal year 1971-72. In general the Youth Bureau Programs are showing increases, while the operating facilities will reflect decrease. Projections for 1973-74 suggest that there may be a slight increase in the average daily population at the William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center, continued increase in the Charleston Diagnostic Center, but a decrease in operating facilities. The Youth Bureau Programs, with the opening of the Greenville and Columbia Regional Offices, will have a marked increase in the number of clients served daily. There is no doubt that there is a major decrease in the population of the operating facilities. It is concurrent with nationwide trends as new sociological and psychological techniques are developed including the use of integrated social delivery sys-

tems spearheaded by the Youth Bureau Division. The use of institutions and their rehabilitation techniques will be assuming less importance. It is believed that the population of the operating facilities will continue to decrease. Nevertheless, there will be a marked increase in the number of children served daily by the Department of Youth Services in its social and community programs.

Table XXII
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION

Facility	1971-72	1972-73	Projection 1973-74
William J. Goldsmith Reception and Evaluation Center	152	153	159
Charleston Diagnostic Center	30	58	65
Operating Facilities	551	493	479
Caroselle	0	4	10
Youth Bureau (other than Diagnostic Center) Active Cases		30	200
TOTALS	733	738	913

Table XXII-A
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION COMPARISON

Facility	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Reception and Evaluation Centers	118	147	152	198
Operating Facilities	551	569	504	493
Caroselle	*	*	*	4
Youth Bureau (Spartanburg Office)	*	*	*	30
TOTALS	669	716	656	725
* Not in operation that year				

**COMMITTING AGENCY
FINAL COMMITMENT**

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

An examination of the committing jurisdiction of the permanent or operating facilities is made in Table XXIII. Almost 68 percent of the cases were committed by the Family Court followed by approxi-

mately 16 percent from the Division of Juvenile Placement and Aftercare. A total of 622 cases were committed to the Agency during the past fiscal year. This compares to 656 cases in fiscal year 1971-72 and represents a percentage decrease of four percent.

Table XXIII
COMMITTING AGENCY
FINAL COMMITMENT
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Jurisdiction	Number	Percent Of Total
Family Court	436	67.92
Probate Court	45	7.00
General Sessions Court	59	9.19
Placement and Aftercare	102	15.89
TOTALS	642	100.00

COURT JURISDICTION
FINAL COMMITMENT

A study of the ratio between Family Courts and other courts in a function of permanent commitment is made in Table XXIV. As compared with fiscal year 1971-72, the ratio between the Family Courts and other courts slightly changes. More cases are committed from Family Courts than other courts. This can be seen as a function of additional Family Courts which are promulgated within the State. As more Family Courts are developed, they, in turn, will handle juvenile problems which previously were processed by other types of judiciary.

Table XXIV
COURT JURISDICTION
FINAL COMMITMENT
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Court	Number 1969-70		Number 1970-71		Number 1971-72		Number 1972-73		% Of Change 1971-72 1972-73
		%		%		%		%	
Family	333	79	416	82	419	79.2	436	80.7	+1.5
All other courts	89	21	92	18	110	20.8	104	19.3	-1.5

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FINAL COMMITMENT

JULY 1, 1971 — JUNE 30, 1972

Table XXV details the age and sex distribution of those who are presently committed. The mean and average age has decreased from 15 years in fiscal year 1971-72 to 14 years in fiscal year 1972-73. Apparently, those children who are committed are somewhat younger than they have been in previous periods.

Table XXV

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FINAL COMMITMENT

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Age	Number of Males	%	Number of Females	%	Total	% of all Commitments
9	1	100	0	0	1	0.19
10	8	100	0	0	8	1.48
11	11	44	14	56	25	4.63
12	31	60	21	40	52	9.63
13	61	73	23	27	84	15.56
14	96	73	36	27	132	24.44
15	70	71	29	29	99	18.33
16	90	78	25	22	115	21.30
17	20	83	4	17	24	4.44
TOTALS	388	72	152	28	540	100.00

AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT

Table XXVI reflects the average daily enrollment of all units comparing fiscal year 1971-72 to fiscal year 1972-73 and noting changes and differences. The average number of children enrolled daily including the Evaluation Center increased by 10.5 percent. This reflects increases in the Reception and Evaluation Centers, the Group Home and the Youth Bureau Office in Spartanburg. There is an 8.8 percent decrease in the operating facilities.

Table XXVI
AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Institution	1971-72 Average Daily Enrollment	Percent Total Enrollment	1972-73 Average Daily Enrollment	Percent Total Enrollment	1971-72 1972-73 % Change Daily Enrollment	1971-72 1972-73 % Change Daily Enrollment
Reception and Evaluation Centers	152	23.2	198	27.3	+23.64	+4.1
Operating Facilities	504	76.8	493	68.0	- 2.23	-8.8
Caroselle	—	—	4	0.6	+100.00	+ .6
Youth Bureau Spartanburg Office	—	—	30	4.1	+100.00	+4.1
TOTALS	656	100.0	725	100.0	+ 9.52	+10.5

AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS FOR ICU
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

The Intensive Care Unit represents both a closed controlled environment and an attempt to increase the day-to-day contact with children. Unfortunately, due to staffing patterns as well as physical configurations, the level of aspiration is never met by the realities of treatment. Essentially, children who are placed in the Intensive Care Unit houses those who experience the most aggressive, hostile, recalcitrant, impulsive personality disorders. Many of the problems related to the Intensive Treatment Unit are related to the difficulties generated by institutions and the difficulties of the child to adjust to the artificial environment of confinement.

Table XXVII analyzes the sex and age of those admitted to ICU. As it can be seen, those children who are, for all practical purposes, incarcerated in a penal type of custodial control are older in age than the general population. Forty two point six percent of the 183 people who were admitted were 16 years of age. The mean age was 15.1 with a standard deviation of 1.3 for the total population. This compares to a mean age of 14 years for the children who are admitted to the operating facilities.

Table XXVII
AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS
ADMISSIONS TO I.C.U.

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Age	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total Admissions	% of Total Admissions
11	4	100	0	0	4	2.2
12	6	100	0	0	6	3.3
13	9	90	1	10	10	5.5
14	24	92	2	8	26	14.2
15	36	84	7	16	43	23.5
16	65	83	13	17	78	42.6
17	10	63	6	37	16	8.7
Totals	154	84	29	16	183	100.0

AGE AND SEX OF DISCHARGES FROM ICU

JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

In general those children are discharged directly into community life from the ICU program. The axiom is that these children should never be returned to the open campus. Table XVIII analyzes the age, sex and percentage of total discharge for the 89 children who were released from ICU into the community during the fiscal year 1972-73. The most significant difference is that the age of those children who are released is significantly younger than those who are admitted. The mean age of the 89 people sent out into the community was 14.69 years with a standard deviation of 1.81.

Table XXVIII
AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS
DISCHARGES FROM I.C.U.
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Age	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total Discharges	% of Total Discharges
10	2	100	0	0	2	2.2
11	3	100	0	0	3	3.4
12	5	100	0	0	5	5.6
13	11	92	1	8	12	13.5
14	18	100	0	0	18	20.2
15	13	87	2	13	15	16.9
16	15	75	5	25	20	22.5
17	5	45	6	55	11	12.4
18	0	0	3	100	3	3.4
TOTALS	72	81	17	19	89	100.01

MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION
ADMISSION TO ICU

Table XXIX reflects the mean and standard deviation of those children who were admitted to ICU. As noted before, the average age was 15.6 years with a standard deviation of 1.33. Significantly, the mean age of females admitted to ICU is older than males by about one-half year.

Table XXIX
MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION
ADMISSIONS TO I.C.U.
JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973

Mean Age Males	Standard Deviation Females	Mean Age Females	Standard Deviation Females	Mean Age Total	Standard Deviation Total
15.06	1.36	15.72	1.00	15.16	1.33

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROGRAM**JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973**

Table XXX reflects the number of children who were admitted and discharged from the Behavior Modification Program during the past fiscal year.

Table XXX**BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROGRAM****JULY 1, 1972 — JUNE 30, 1973**

Total Admissions	62
Total Discharges	41

**YOUTH BUREAU PROGRAM
SPARTANBURG OFFICE**

The Youth Bureau Operating Program in Spartanburg is analyzed in Table XXXI in terms of age and sex. The percentage of males and females reflects a three-to-one ratio which appears to be true in all dealings with juvenile problems. This table should be studied with Table XXXII for an analysis of the average age and standard deviations.

Table XXXI

**YOUTH BUREAU PROGRAM
SPARTANBURG OFFICE
AGE AND SEX ANALYSIS**

Age	Number Males	Percent Males	Number Females	Percent Females	Total	Percent Of Total
6	1	100	0	0	1	0.85
7	1	100	0	0	1	0.85
8	1	100	0	0	1	0.85
9	0	0	1	100	1	0.85
10	2	100	0	0	2	1.69
11	3	100	0	0	3	2.54
12	5	63	3	37	8	6.78
13	8	57	6	43	14	11.86
14	25	83	5	17	30	25.42
15	16	64	9	36	25	21.19
16	27	84	5	16	32	27.12
Totals	89	75	29	25	118	100.00

The average age of the male and the female of 14.15 years and 14.06 years respectively compares favorably with those children who are committed to the facilities or treated in the Reception and Evaluation Center. There is a greater range of ages as noted by the standard deviation test for males than for females.

Table XXXII

**YOUTH BUREAU PROGRAM
SPARTANBURG OFFICE**

Average Age		Standard Deviation	
Male	Female	Male	Female
14.15	14.06	2.01	1.16

**YOUTH BUREAU PROGRAM
SPARTANBURG OFFICE**

OPERATING STATISTICS

Since March of 1973, a total of 118 cases were referred to the Youth Bureau Office of which 77 were accepted for services. Of these cases, 29 were provided adequate programs and were placed in a deactivated or closed case status, while 48 continue to receive programmatic services from the Agency.

Table XXXIII

**YOUTH BUREAU PROGRAM
SPARTANBURG OFFICE**

MARCH - JUNE 30, 1973

OPERATING STATISTICS

Total Referred Cases _____	118
Rejected Cases _____	41
Total Active Cases for Period Covered _____	77
Active Cases, June 30, 1973 _____	48
Closed Cases, June 30, 1973 _____	29
On Roll June 30, 1973 _____	48